Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift

Models of Massive Gravity in Three Dimensions

- The history of massive gravity follows the trajectory of a roller-coaster with 180 degree loops. The difference is that no one knows how it ends. [Chapter 2]
- New massive gravity is not unitary, since there is a bulk-boundary unitarity clash. [Chapter 3]
- There exists a non-interacting scalar model with six derivatives that leaves a unitary subspace after truncating modes that fall off with a square of a logarithm of the distance to the boundary. [Chapter 4]
- The interacting spin two analog (tricritical gravity) of the higher derivative scalar model mentioned above is only unitary at first order. [Chapter 5]
- Tricritical gravity is dual to a logarithmic conformal field theory of rank three. [Chapter 5]
- Dirac's analysis for counting degrees of freedom can be reduced to a straightforward algebraic procedure in the case of Chern-Simons-like theories in three dimensions. [Chapter 6]
- The bulk/boundary unitarity problem in new massive gravity can be resolved by working with two dreibeine instead of a metric and an auxiliary field. [Chapter 6]
- If we believe the early literature, the number of degrees of freedom of recent theories of massive gravity models fluctuates with a typical time scale of months.
- Linux is only free if your time has no value. [J. Zawinski, www.jwz.org, 1998]

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